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FIRST RECORD OF THE GENUS *OEDOPARENA* CURRAN, 1934 (DIPTERA: DRYOMYZIDAE) FROM RUSSIA

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Summary. The genus *Oedoparena* Curran, 1934 (Diptera: Dryomyzidae) with species *O. minor* Suwa, 1981 is recorded from Russia (Kuril Islands: Shikotan Island) for the first time. Diagnosis of the genus and description of the species are given.

Key words: Diptera, Dryomyzidae, fauna, first record, Kuril Islands, Russian Far East.

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Резюме. Род *Oedoparena* Curran, 1934 (Diptera: Dryomyzidae) и вид *O. minor* Suwa, 1981 впервые отмечены на территории России с острова Шикотан (Курильские острова). Приведены диагноз рода и описание имаго *O. minor*.

INTRODUCTION

The Dryomyzidae is a small family of acalyprate flies. It is restricted to the Holarctic and Oriental Regions and comprises about 23 known species in six genera: *Dryomyza* Fallén, 1820, *Dryope* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Oedoparena* Curran, 1934, *Paradryomyza* Ozerov, 1987, *Pseudoneuroctena* Ozerov, 1987, and *Steyskalomyza* Kurahashi, 1982 (Mathis & Sueyoshi, 2011; Ozerov, 2017). The fauna of Russia includes 10 species from four genera: *Dryomyza* (5 species), *Dryope* (2 species), *Paradryomyza* (2 species), and *Pseudoneuroctena* (1 species) (Ozerov, 1987, 1999).

The genus *Oedoparena* has comprised three species till the present time and is only known from the cool, maritime coasts of the northern Pacific: *O. minor* Suwa, 1981 from Japan (Hokkaido), *O. glauca* (Coquillett, 1900) from USA and Canada (west coast of North America between 34° and 57° north latitude) and *O. nigrifrons* Mathis et Steyskal, 1980 from USA (Oregon, Washington) (Mathis & Steyskal, 1980; Mathis & Sueyoshi, 2011). When compiling the key of Dryomyzidae of the Russian Far East, the species *O. minor* was included in the key as probable (Ozerov, 1999).

During the examination of the material from the collection of Dryomyzidae in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZISP) several

specimens of *O. minor* were discovered from Shikotan Island (Russia: Kuril Islands). So, the genus *Oedoparena* and the species *O. minor* are recorded from the territory of Russia for the first time. The diagnosis of the genus *Oedoparena* and the description of *O. minor* are also given below.

Terminology follows McAlpine (1981) and Cumming *et al.* (2009), except that "postpedicel" is used for antennal flagellomere 1 (third antennal segment) (Stuckenbergs, 1999).

RESULTS

Genus *Oedoparena* Curran, 1934

Oedoparena Curran, 1934: 382 (type species: *Oedoparena glauca* Coquillett, by original designation and monotypy). Gender: feminine.

DIAGNOSIS. The specimens of *Oedoparena* are easily distinguished from the other Dryomyzidae and are characterized by the following combination of characters: pair of outer vertical setae lacking or reduced; clypeus well developed and upturned; anepisternum densely setose; 4–5 dorsocentral setae present, no postpronotals, acrostichals not differentiated from the other long hairs on scutum, and they don't form rows; scutellum with three pairs of setae; wing tinged with brown, lacking dark markings; vein R₁ bare on dorsal surface.

Oedoparena minor Suwa

Figs 1–8

Oedoparena minor Suwa, 1981: 30 (type locality: Japan, Hokkaido, Otarushi, Asari beach).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Russia:** Kuril Islands, Shikotan Island, cape Krai Sveta, 43.846°N, 146.913°E, 22.VI 1968, 2♂, 2♀, leg. E. Nartshuk (ZISP and ZMUM).

DESCRIPTION. Male and female. Body blackish in ground colour, grayish and slightly brownish dusted.

Head (Fig. 1). Frontal vitta and fronto-orbital plate gray dusted. Gena above eye approximately equal to vertical diameter of eye. Orbita 2–3, 1 ocellar, 1 postocellar, 1 inner vertical, no outer verticals. Antenna blackish, gray dusted. Postpedicel round in lateral view. Arista bare. Palpus blackish, gray dusted. Clypeus well developed and upturned.

Thorax. Acrostichals not differentiated from the other long hairs on scutum, and they not form rows; dorsocentrals (1–2)+(4–5), no intra-alars, supra-alars 1+1, no postpronotals, 1 notopleural, postalar 2. Proepisternum covered with setulae and with seta near lower margin. Anepisternum (Fig. 2) and katepisternum densely setose. Anepimeron bare, excluding 1–2 hairs anterodorsally. Scutellum (Fig. 3) with three pairs of setae: basal scutellar, lateral scutellar and apical scutellar.

Legs blackish, grayish or brownish dusted. Fore tibia with preapical dorsal and preapical ventral setae. Mid tibia with a ring of apical setae. Hind tibia with a long preapical dorsal setula.

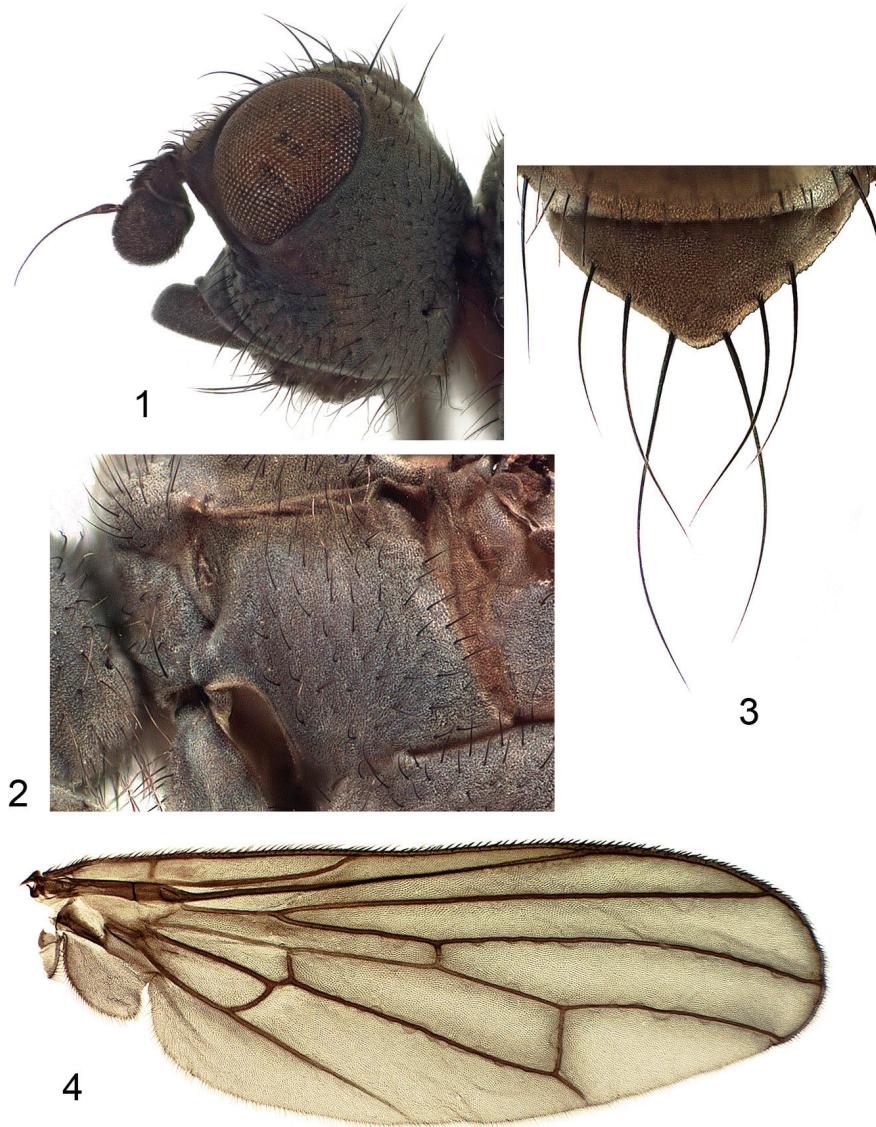
Wing (Fig. 4) tinged with brown, lacking dark markings. Veins brown. Vein R₁ bare on dorsal surface.

Abdomen blackish, grayish and brownish dusted, with no strong setae. Sternites 3–4 elongate, about 2 times as long as wide, sternite 5 shorter and transverse (Fig. 5); surstyli subrectangular (Fig. 7); ventromedial process not exposed in lateral view (Figs 6, 7); distiphallus angulate, ventral surface conspicuously setulose (Fig. 8).

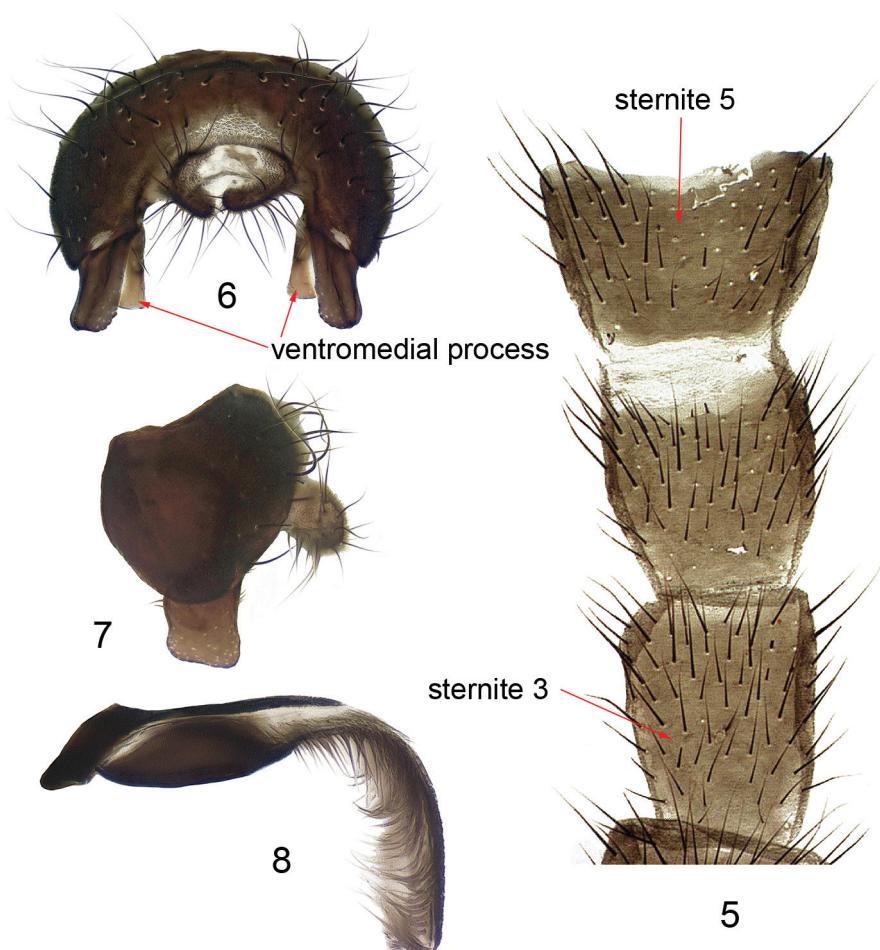
MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 3.8–4.1 mm, length of wing 4.0–4.4 mm.

NOTE. Specimens described from Hokkaido have length of wing to 7 mm (Suwa, 1981).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Kuril Islands (Shikotan I.), Japan: Hokkaido.



Figs 1–4. *Oedoparena minor* Suwa, ♂: 1 – head, lateral view; 2 – anepisternum; 3 – scutellum, dorsal view; 4 – wing.



Figs 5–8. *Oedoparena minor* Suwa, ♂: 5 – sternites 3–5; 6 – epandrium, cerci, surstyli and ventromedial processes, dorsal view; 7 – same, lateral view; 8 – aedeagus, lateral view.

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